

Lloyd George Greetings U. S. As New Ally

America Has Found Cause Worthy of Traditions, He Says

Wilson's Message Is Warmly Praised

Premier Declares Words Represent the Faith Sustaining Entente

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER

(The Cable to The Tribune)
London, April 6.—Around the big table in the room where the Imperial War Cabinet decides the momentous problems of the Grand Alliance, American newspaper correspondents gathered this evening. At the head of the table sat the little gray-haired man who has more power than the King, more strength than the Kaiser.

We had gathered there to hear what the spokesman of the British Empire had to say about the epoch-making step of the great Western Republic. The Easter holiday calm of Whitehall and Downing Street had been waiting for the actual entry of the United States into the war before expressing his admiration for the sentiments of President Wilson's address to Congress.

Reflecting not only the feeling of the British Isles, but of the British colonies the world over, the Premier made a statement officially welcoming America into the Grand Alliance.

As the man who had climbed from the bottom to the top of the ladder in the world's largest and richest democracy, Lloyd George was on happy ground as he endorsed the President's sentiments regarding freedom, democracy and the menace of autocratic government to the peace of the world.

Premier Breathes Vigor

As he quoted three phrases from the President's address and added "these words represent the faith which inspires and sustains our people in the tremendous sacrifices they have made and still are making," his voice rose and his body stiffened. He seemed to breathe the vigor and determination of Great Britain to fight on until "Prussian military autocracy, the implacable foe to all that democracy holds dear, is finally and definitely overpowered."

America a World Power

"America has at one bound become a world power in a sense she never was before. She wanted until she found a cause worthy of her traditions. The American people held back until they were fully convinced that the fight was not a sordid scramble for power and possessions, but an unselfish struggle to overthrow a sinister conspiracy against human liberty and human rights."

"Once that conviction was reached, the great Republic of the West has leapt into the arena, and she stands on the side of the European democracy, who, bruised and bleeding after three years of grim conflict, are still fighting the most savage foe that ever menaced the freedom of the world."

Three Phrases Quoted

"There are three phrases which will stand out forever in the story of this crusade. The first is that 'the world must be safe for democracy'; the next, 'the measure to peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments, backed by organized force, which is controlled wholly by their will and not by the will of their people'; and the crowning phrase is that in which he declares that 'a steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by the partnership of democracies.'"

"These words represent the faith which inspires and sustains our people in the tremendous sacrifices they have made and are still making. They also believe that the unity and peace of mankind can rest only upon democracy, upon the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government, upon respect for the rights and liberties of nations both great and small and upon the universal dominion of public right."

"To all of these the Prussian military autocracy is an implacable foe."

"The Imperial War Cabinet, representing the people of the British Empire, wish me on their behalf to recognize the chivalry and courage which call the people of the United States to dedicate the whole of their resources to the greatest cause that ever engaged human endeavor."

German Liberals Demand Peace Without Annexation

Party Unites with Socialists in Asking More Moderate Terms—Immediate Reforms, Including Form of Democracy, May Be Granted by Government

Copenhagen, April 6.—America's quarters. This demand no longer represents alone the belief of many thinking persons that annexations, except for slight frontier alterations, would be against the real interests of Germany, but also the realization that after the United States joined the ranks of the enemy the time had passed when Germany could hope to dictate terms of peace of even moderate character.

Gloom in Germany
The Associated Press correspondent heard this view in even gloomier terms from various sides in Germany at the time of the rupture of relations between the United States and Germany, namely, that if the United States decided to take an active part in the war, Germany could no longer hope to gain a victory, but, after holding out for a year and a half or two years, must inevitably submit to the economic pressure of the blockade.

Defence of Prussianism

Count von Reventlow, in the "Tageszeitung," again returns to the attack against the concept built up, as he previously explained, on a false version of President Wilson's remarks on earlier dynastic wars. He devotes a second article to the Russian features treated in the President's message, concentrating on this point, dictated by internal political considerations, namely, the need to stand against the stormy demand for reform in those inner political conditions, the maintenance of which seems larger to many Prussian conservatives than the winning of the war.

Germany's foes, Count von Reventlow writes, evidently counted that America's participation in the war would make the deepest impression on Germany, not only robbing the Germans of their confidence of victory, but also bringing about a predominance in Germany of the spirit of liberty "which each of our enemies regards, and rightly, as equivalent to the destruction of Germany as a power."

Count von Reventlow finds that the events in Russia can be "wonderful and heartening" only in this sense and in that of the opening of a field for the investment of American capital. Otherwise, he says, the developments can only discourage the Entente, since the Russian military effort can in no circumstance be made stronger, and probably will be much weakened, and the prospect of unlimited chaos is opened.

The demand that Germany follow the example of Austria-Hungary and declare itself in favor of a peace without annexations is heard from moderate Liberal as well as from Socialist

German Societies Affirm Loyalty To United States

Officers Point to Civil War Records as Proof of Americanism

Expressions of loyalty to the United States were obtained yesterday from the officers of important German clubs and societies in behalf of themselves and their fellow members. None of the organizations had seen fit so far to follow the example of the Deutscher Liederkreis, whose trustees met Thursday and adopted resolutions formally pledging the club's support to the President and offering the clubhouse for use as a military hospital unit. At least one organization has some such action in prospect, while others, according to their officers, consider their Civil War records sufficient pledge.

The New York Turn Verein, at Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, is an example. Bernard W. Weiler, its president, pointed out that this club had been in existence since 1850, that in the Civil War it contributed heavily from its membership to the Turner Regiment, and has now in its hall a marble slab on which are engraved the names of its members who gave up their lives for the Republic.

"We are all ready to do it again," he went on. "There are any number of our members who belong to the National Guard. We'll fight anybody who

attacks the United States. There's an American flag up in every room of our clubhouse. But it didn't occur to me that a resolution of loyalty was necessary, and I haven't suggested it. There can be no doubt of our loyalty."

Henry Weissmann, president of the German-American Alliance of New York, has sent word to the fifteen members of the State Executive Committee to attend a meeting of the committee tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in the clubhouse of the Turn Verein in Brooklyn, Bushwick and Gates avenues. At this meeting, he said, steps will be taken to permit the close co-operation of the alliance with the government, national, state and city, in the interests of the country. He will prepare resolutions to this effect to-day for submission at the meeting.

Dr. F. W. Stechmann, secretary of the Arion Society, at Park avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, said he did not expect any formal reaffirmation of loyalty by that society since it had already taken the stand that no one should doubt its loyalty or that of the individual members. His point of the fine Civil War record of the organization as sufficient evidence of where it stood to-day.

The German-American Ladies' Alliance, through Mrs. E. J. Dornhoefer, its president, expressed its wholehearted Americanism. "America is first with us," said Mrs. Dornhoefer. "We are all true Americans."

U. S. Will Drop Case Against Rae Tanzer

Wax, in Court, Offers to Furnish \$7,500 in Cash for His Bail

Charles H. Wax, produced by the government in the Rae Tanzer case as the mysterious Oliver Osborne, created another sensation in the Yorkville court yesterday by volunteering to furnish \$7,500 cash bail to answer a charge of grand larceny. Following his offer, Magistrate Murphy held him without bail as a fugitive from justice from Oregon.

Wax's court appearance followed the decision of the United States District Attorney's office to drop the case against Miss Tanzer and her counsel, Max and David H. Slade, growing out of her breach of promise suit against James W. Osborne. Assistant District Attorney John C. Knox moved before Judge Cushman that he be discharged from custody. The motion was granted and Wax was rearrested on the larceny charge.

Motions dismissing the indictments against Miss Tanzer and her counsel are expected before H. Snowden Marshall quits office as District Attorney later in the month. The remaining case, that of Safford, the hotel clerk convicted of perjury in swearing that it was James W. Osborne whom he saw with Miss Tanzer in a Plainfield hotel, is now before the Circuit Court of Appeals. The cases have cost more than \$100,000, according to estimates made yesterday in the Federal Building.

Hangs Himself in Tombs

Charles Trapp, forty years old, the Railroad Club waiter who shot three of his young children last January, committed suicide in the Tombs yesterday afternoon, garroting himself in an empty cell in the observation tier. He had slipped away from his fellow prisoners during the afternoon exercise period and, tying two handkerchiefs together, slung a noose over a coat hook. After placing his head through it, he slowly turned himself about on his heel until he strangled.

Four similar attempts at suicide have been made by prisoners in the Tombs during the last month.

American Citizens In Germany Will Retain Freedom

Only Abuse of Teutons in U. S. Will Affect Their Standing

Indifferent to Crisis

Berlin Public Apathetic, While Press Flays Wilson's Speech

Berlin, April 6 (via London, April 6).

Although most of the Berlin papers continue to-day their unfriendly comment and criticism of President Wilson's speech, the German government so far has taken no official notice of it. It is expected, however, that a reply to certain historical features of the address will come later, especially if, as reported, Washington sends copies to the neutral governments.

The Berlin public still maintains its attitude of indifference to the crisis, and a similar apathy is reported from other cities. In no instance, so far as is known, have Americans been subjected to unpleasant treatment. The Foreign Office declares that no change is contemplated in the attitude of the government toward Americans or American property. Citizens of the United States will be treated as neutrals, even though the "state of war" resolution is passed by Congress, and will have every freedom either to leave the country or stay. Only different treatment accorded to German citizens in the United States, Foreign Office officials say, will change the government's attitude. They add that Germany regards the treaty of 1799 as in full force and will live up to it.

The number of Americans in Germany has been steadily decreasing, as many are leaving daily, principally for Switzerland and Denmark. There are probably several thousand Americans still in Germany, but many of these have been here so long that they are more German than American, and a

considerable proportion have no passports.

Experts "Flood of Lies"

The "Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung" says to-day: "The real policy of America is now fully disclosed by the outbreak of the war. Now a flood of lies and insults, clothed in pious phraseology, will descend on us. This is a surprise only to those who have been reluctant to admit that America was our enemy from the beginning. The voice of America does not sound differently from that of any other enemy. They are all tarred with the same brush—those humanitarians and democrats who hurled the world into war and refused peace."

The "Weser Zeitung," of Bremen, professes amazement at President Wilson's speech, which it calls "an accumulation of misstatements, hateful insinuations and one-sided prejudices." The paper continues: "If ever a power threw itself into a big war without sufficient cause it is the United States, which believes it is a peace power because it is democratically governed."

The paper scoffs at the patriotic demonstrations in America as manifestations of the very militarism which Americans declare must be destroyed. It sees in the "desperate appeal of England to America" a sure sign that England soon will collapse.

Assails Wilson as Hypocrite

The "Lokal Anzeiger" in a violent article says President Wilson's attempt to "inveigle the German people into a revolt against the dynasty beats anything for sheer hypocrisy in the records of the world." It says that the history of the origin of the war shows the exact opposite of what Wilson contends, namely, that it is just the people who are ruled by a parliamentary system who become "tools of small groups of ambitious men." It contends that in such states, as in absolute monarchies, the foreign policy remains controlled by a few persons who know how to guard themselves against outside interference.

"We must assume," concludes the "Anzeiger," that President Wilson, knowing all this deliberately tells an untruth. Not the German government, but the German race, hates this Anglo-Saxon fanatic, who has stirred into flame the consuming hatred in America while prating friendship and sympathy toward the German people."

Count von Reventlow in a later edition of the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" abuses President Wilson in similar terms and adds: "If the President wants to fight for democracy in Germany he makes an unprecedentedly crude attempt by interfering in the internal affairs of a European power."

German People with Kaiser

The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," which is regarded as a semi-official organ, says: "A certain phrase in President Wilson's speech must be especially pointed out. The President represents himself as the bearer of true freedom to our people, who are engaged in a severe struggle for their existence and liberty. What slave soul does he believe exists in the German people when he thinks that it will allow

its freedom to be meted out to them from without? The freedom which our enemies have in store for us we know sufficiently. In the name of freedom England will throw us into our old impotency, in the name of freedom France will snatch lands of German blood and in the name of freedom the Carlists allied to them have dragged women and children and the aged into Russian captivity."

"The German people, become clear-sighted in war, see in President Wilson's words nothing but an attempt to loosen the bonds between the people and princes of Germany, so that they may become an easier prey for our enemies. We ourselves know that an important task remains to us to consolidate our external power and also our freedom at home. The words which the Kaiser in the memorable days of August, 1914, spoke to the people from the Reichstag contained a programme which has taken root more and more and which the speeches of the Chancellor have described more distinctly. In the heat of war the Kaiser has never forgotten questions of new orientation of policy. When the Reichstag recently heard words spoken about the social kingdom they also were signs that the confidence between the people and the Kaiser was not uncertainly, as President Wilson put it, but common to the people and Germany."

Various military experts discuss the American army and navy. They usually dismiss them as being at present negligible, though often adding a warning against underestimating the possibilities of American military development, as was done in the case of England.

Captain Knehlwetter, in the "Anzeiger," says that battleships constitute the trunk of a powerful fighting system, but that they are without the limbs of an adequate reconnoitering force. He says the American navy has no modern battle-cruisers or light cruisers, has a modest supply of destroyers, is weak in submarines, and the torpedo arm has so long been treated as a stepchild that it is probably far behind the European. The main American battle fleet, the captain writes, probably will be kept at home. The Americans also, he said, probably will not be willing to spare their slender number of destroyers; and so, he concludes, there is no reason for German apprehension.

Decision of Wilson Regretted in Austria

Vienna, April 6 (via London, April 6). The Austro-Hungarian press has paid little attention to President Wilson's message to Congress regarding German-American relations. The few editorial comments that have appeared give prominence to the fact that reliable information on the American government's attitude is so scarce that it is impossible to form a picture of what is happening in the United States.

While some of the newspapers doubt President Wilson's motives, others point out that the American government's attitude in the past has made difficult the taking of any other course than that now laid down, expressing

at the same time the hope that the situation between the United States and Austria-Hungary will not undergo a change for the worse.

All of the leading articles voice regret that by President Wilson's act the chances for an early peace are seemingly lessened, and that further bloodshed will be necessary. It is declared, also, that, come what may, the Central Powers must continue a fight in which the entire world apparently is seeking their destruction. There is no bitter tone in any of the comment, but a full expression of the keenest disappointment.

German Victory Now Declared Impossible

Montevideo, Uruguay, April 6.—"The intervention of the United States in the war removes the possibility of triumph by Germany," says "El Dia." "It means an important reinforcement of the force of the German military autocracy."

5th Av. Store for Silvermiths

Trunks of the estate of Thomas R. A. Hall, as trustee of the estate of Thomas R. A. Hall, have been applied for permission to lease for twenty-one years, at an aggregate rental of about \$1,500,000, the twelve-story store and apartment building at 535 Fifth Avenue, at the southeast corner of Fifty-first Street, to the newly formed Crichton Fifth Avenue Holding Company, Ltd. This new corporation represents Crichton Brothers, silvermiths, of London, England, who are occupants of the store on the premises.



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